

OGC Has Reviewed

18 MAR 1967

25X1A

MEMORANDUM FOR: [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: Proposed Administrative Procedure Act of 1967

1. This bill changes the current law by streamlining the rule-making and adjudicative procedures of administrative agencies. A discussion of specific changes in the law would be exceedingly lengthy, but generally the new law seeks to overhaul administrative procedures by separating policymaking functions from adjudicative functions. The bill relieves policymakers from the responsibility of deciding cases as well as making policy. It also stresses the necessity and desirability of increased rulemaking by the policymakers in order to avoid the prevalence of ad hoc decisions.

2. In the adjudicative area, the bill provides for expeditious court procedures such as specific pleadings, prehearing conferences and interlocutory appeals so that cases may be decided with greater celerity. The bill also gives all persons the right to counsel whether they appear voluntarily or involuntarily before any agency, and whether their appearance is in the course of an agency investigation or an agency proceeding.

Remain
3. Only two provisions of this bill appear to apply directly to CIA. One of these is the right to counsel mentioned above. This provision would appear to provide that one could be represented by counsel during a report of survey proceeding or even during an accident investigation. Another provision of the bill requires every agency or action exempted by the bill because national defense or foreign policy is involved to inform to the greatest extent practicable to the procedures of the bill. The Agency is exempted from the public information and rulemaking sections of the bill for reasons of national defense. Although applicable to the Agency, this provision would appear to have slight impact because the rulemaking and public information sections stress disclosure to the public of agency proceedings, opinions and orders. No other provision of the bill seems to affect Agency actions or procedures.

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[REDACTED]
Office of General Counsel

OGC:OGE:bkb

Distribution:

Orig - Subject

1 - OGE Signer

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the period covered by the report. It is a brief statement of the facts and figures, and is intended to give a general impression of the work done. It is not intended to be a detailed account of the work, but rather a summary of the main points. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done. It is a full and complete statement of the facts and figures, and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done. It is not intended to be a summary of the main points, but rather a full and complete statement of the facts and figures. The third part of the report is a conclusion. It is a brief statement of the results of the work, and is intended to give a general impression of the work done. It is not intended to be a detailed account of the work, but rather a summary of the main points. The fourth part of the report is a list of references. It is a list of the sources of the information used in the report, and is intended to give a full and complete statement of the facts and figures. It is not intended to be a summary of the main points, but rather a full and complete statement of the facts and figures.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done. It is a full and complete statement of the facts and figures, and is intended to give a detailed account of the work done. It is not intended to be a summary of the main points, but rather a full and complete statement of the facts and figures. The third part of the report is a conclusion. It is a brief statement of the results of the work, and is intended to give a general impression of the work done. It is not intended to be a detailed account of the work, but rather a summary of the main points. The fourth part of the report is a list of references. It is a list of the sources of the information used in the report, and is intended to give a full and complete statement of the facts and figures. It is not intended to be a summary of the main points, but rather a full and complete statement of the facts and figures.

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